

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

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One Dollar per Year,  
Invariably in Advance.Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a  
less period received.

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are generally honest and faithful; but persons who  
submit their communications to them must be their own  
judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent  
only on receipt of the subscription price.ADDRESSES.—RENEWALS, ETC.—Address will be  
changed as often as desired, but each address  
should be accompanied by the old one as well as the new  
one. If the paper is not received, it is the responsibility  
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circumstances guarantee their publication at any  
special rate.CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited  
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-  
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household  
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive  
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper  
only. We do not return communications or man-  
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that effect and the necessary postage, and under no  
circumstances guarantee their publication at any  
special rate.Address all communications to  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT SECOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 20, 1886.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

SUNDAY AT SEILLOH—An officer of Buck-  
land's Brigade recalls the charge of a "sur-  
prise." By Maj. J. A. Boring, 48th Ohio.UP THE KANAWHA—A thrilling story of  
the dash of a Government Transport past  
the blazing mounds of Jenkins's Confederate  
Brigade. By Capt. Fred Ford, of the  
steamer Victor, No. 2.AT ANTIETAM—A spirited account of the  
services of the 125th Pa. in that battle. By  
Col. Jacob Higgins, 125th Pa."SIMPLE DAN"—A short story of the war.  
By Mrs. C. Brown, Loudonville, O.THE MICHIGAN CAVALRY REGIMENT  
AT GETTYSBURG—A spirited sketch of  
these famous troopers, by Lieut. John A. Big-  
elow, 5th Mich. Cav., Pontiac, Mich.THE BEST DAY'S WORK OF HIS LIFE—  
An army officer's story of the Confederate  
Prison Pen.

GEN. WALKER'S ARTICLES.

FOUR INSTEAD OF ONE.

We have the pleasure of informing our  
readers that Gen. Francis A. Walker has  
under further reflection decided to give THE  
NATIONAL TRIBUNE four articles instead of  
one. These will be:

1. Sumner at Fort Oaks.
2. Couch at Chancellorsville.
3. Hancock at Gettysburg.
4. Warren at Brister.

These will all be of unsurpassed interest  
and merit, as anything coming from Gen.  
Walker's pen must be.

THE BEST WAR HISTORY.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is daily rising  
in popular estimation as the best obtainable  
history of the war. This is because it is no  
man's partial and prejudiced account—it  
is not a special panegyric of this or that  
General, who is exalted as a demi-god at  
the expense of all his associates and subor-  
dinate—but it is the plain, unvarnished tes-  
timony of the tens of thousands of men  
who carried the muskets that shot the life  
out of the rebellion, who trod the weary  
marches, who dug the rifle-pits, and who ex-  
posed their bodies to the fierceness of the  
elements and the dangers of rebel shot and  
shell. This testimony is a cloud of wit-  
nesses" has value that no individual nar-  
rative can have. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE  
is now subscribed for regularly by every  
worthwhile association, North and South, and  
by most of the public libraries in all parts  
of the country.It is invaluable to put into the hands of  
children, who are eager to read the history  
of the great struggle, and every family which  
has sons should have it. Boys will read  
stories of adventure—this is a natural, healthy  
taste—and it is the plain, unvarnished tes-  
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of the country.THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE only costs two  
CENTS A WEEK, so that every one can afford  
to provide himself and his family with what  
will make such rich returns.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the career  
of this thrilling book will find it an ad-  
vantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE  
for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling  
books of the times, and those already engaged  
in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome  
returns made. We also send the book as a  
premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$2  
in conjunction with a year's subscription to  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

PAGES FROM THE CAMPFIRE.

This most exciting book of adventure is now  
offered for the small sum of 50 cents, or for  
a club of five new yearly subscribers to THE  
NATIONAL TRIBUNE. No soldier who reads  
this book can fail to be deeply interested, as  
the most thrilling adventures and hair-breadth  
escapes are told in a way to bring back vividly  
to the mind the days of '61-65.

WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

We have secured a new supply of this most  
excellent work, which is in itself a small li-  
brary. It contains a wealth of information  
which cannot be thoroughly realized until the  
book is inspected. It will be sent to any per-  
son sending a club of six new subscribers, or  
will be sent in conjunction with THE  
NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year (\$1.00).

THE G.A.R. WATCH.

Send 10 pre-paid yearly subscribers to THE  
NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure one of these  
splendid and handsome stone-windup, nickel  
watches, which are manufactured expressly for  
us by the celebrated Waterbury Watch Com-  
pany of Connecticut. The price of the watch  
and a year's subscription to the paper is \$3.50.  
Send for sample to aid you in canvassing for  
clubs.

THE RED ACORN.

This most interesting and ably-written  
work, by John McElroy, is now having a very  
large sale, and the new edition will soon be  
exhausted. Send \$1 to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE  
and secure a copy.

MRS. SHERRWOOD'S POEMS.

We have on hand a supply of copies of  
Mrs. Sherrwood's exquisite lyrics, which we will  
sell, handsomely bound in the small sum of  
\$1.00 or elegantly decorated in blue and gold for  
\$1.50.

## THE ABSOLUTE RIGHT.

The fundamental consideration in the  
matter of pensions has been brought forward  
during the recent debates in Congress, but  
not insisted upon with the earnestness that  
its importance deserves. This is the absolute  
right of the broken-down soldier to such  
pension from the Government as will relieve  
his necessities and give him a comfort-  
able subsistence. It is beyond all question  
that this was an essential part of the  
contract made when the soldier en-  
listed to serve the country. It is so recog-  
nized by the Governments of every civilized  
nation. They all admit that it is their duty  
to provide for a soldier after he has become  
disabled by service, and they all in one way  
or another make some method of provision  
for him.

The soldiers of the late war sustained  
in some respects a different relation to  
the Government from those of any other  
Government. Our soldiers were young men  
engaged in pursuits which promised not  
only good remuneration while so engaged,  
but the certainty of a competency for themselves and families during  
their old age. Nearly every man who  
entered the United States army between  
1861 and 1865 could, if he had remained  
engaged in his pursuit, have looked forward  
to continual employment in it with possi-  
bilities of rising to independence, if not wealth.

He gave up these prospects when he aban-  
doned his business at the call of the Gov-  
ernment and devoted all his energies to the  
work of saving the country from destruc-  
tion. In so terrible a war as that which  
followed, with its unprecedented demands  
upon the strength and health of those  
engaged in it, it was almost impossi-  
ble that any soldier who served any length  
of time should return to his home as well  
able to continue his trade or profession as  
he was before he entered the army.

His natural pride and energy might strive  
to make up for his physical incapacities,  
and so long as the force of youth lasted  
the strife was apparently successful, and he  
was able to hold his own with men who  
had not suffered the strains and hardships  
that he had. Advancing years, however, aided  
greatly in placing him at a disadvantage  
with them, and with a large portion the  
struggle became hopeless.

The Government expressly stipulated  
that it enlisted the men that it would  
make good, as far as money could, the im-  
pairments of the service, and this promise  
the soldier was continually told was not to  
be confined to the mere letter of the law,  
but should be construed most generously.

At the same time the Government was  
making promises to the capitalists who also  
aided it in carrying on the struggle. It  
afterward fulfilled these promises, not only  
in letter, but in the most liberal spirit.  
There is not in the history of the world an  
instance of a Government exercising more  
punctilious care to satisfy every just claim  
of the men who lent it money than this  
Government did. It did not haggle or quibble  
or split hairs upon the terms of the con-  
tract, but it paid every man the full mea-  
sure of his obligation. It even refused to  
take advantage of any disparity there might  
be between the silver dollar, which was the  
standard at the time the debt was created,  
and the gold dollar, which subsequent legis-  
lation had made the standard. Where a man  
lent it paper dollars worth 35 cents it paid  
him back gold dollars worth 100 cents. It  
was held that this scrupulous exactness was  
demanded by the national honor, and that  
anything less than this would be dishonest.

The soldier is entitled to equal justice in  
the settlement of his claim. National honor  
demands that he be dealt with in the same  
spirit that governed when the money-lend-  
er's claims were settled—that the first con-  
sideration be "How can this man be pre-  
vented from getting anything out of the  
Treasury?" but "What does the Govern-  
ment owe this man? What did it promise  
him when he enlisted? What is due him  
by reason of his honorable service and the  
injuries he received in consequence?"

It does not matter how much it takes to  
settle this claim. The only question is, Does  
the Government owe it? We did not ask  
how much it took to pay the bondholders.  
We only said that the property of the en-  
tire country was pledged to the payment of  
what is due them, and they must have it.

It should make no difference whether it  
takes \$100,000,000 or quadruple that sum to  
pay the debt due the soldier. The debt is  
more sacred than that of the bondholders,  
and should be paid with the same honest  
exactness.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEFSHIP.

The interest in the Department of New  
York over the candidacy for the Command-  
er-in-Chiefship has become very strong and  
deep. The Department will undoubtedly  
present two candidates to the National En-  
campment, both of whom are excellent men  
and in favor of whom too much can hardly  
be said. Gen. John A. Reynolds, who has a  
very strong following, is a gentleman of high  
social position, who served acceptably in the  
artillery of the Armies of the Potomac and  
the Cumberland from the first to the last and  
made a brilliant reputation. He is a success-  
ful business man, a gentleman of wealth and  
highly esteemed by all who know him.

It is almost unnecessary to speak of Cor-  
poral Tanner, for there are very few comrades  
who have not the pleasure of his acquaint-  
ance and of hearing some of his matches  
oratory at soldier gatherings in every part  
of the country. He has certainly no superior  
as an orator in the Order. He entered the  
army as a boy in a New York regiment and  
at the second battle of Bull Run lost both  
legs. Since the war he has been earnest, in  
season and out of season, in the service  
of his comrades. No movement for their  
benefit in his vicinity has lacked his cordial  
and effective co-operation.

He has ever been ready to share his  
last dollar with needy comrades, and for  
years has been a valuable member of the  
National Pension Committee, G.A.R., and  
done yeoman service before Congress, where  
his talents and address have been invaluable  
in presenting the interests of soldiers.

Either of these gentlemen would honor the  
position of Commander-in-Chief and give  
the Order an administration for which it  
would have abundant reason for congrat-  
ulating itself.

JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIER.

We give up much of our space this  
week to a full report of the debate in the  
Senate last week upon the general pen-  
sion bill. There is no apology neces-  
sary for this, however, since we know we  
could not fill our columns with anything of  
deeper interest to more people, for it was a  
magnificent presentation of the claims of the  
soldiers by Gen. Logan, Senator Blair and  
others, and a weak denial of those claims by  
the opposition. Gen. Logan's speech was  
what might have been expected of him—  
forceful, manly, eloquent and convincing.  
It is the kind of argumentation that moves  
men's minds to acts of justice and right.  
Senator Blair made a clear, practical, busi-  
ness-like speech, which cannot help having  
the happiest effect, and others did well.

Altogether the soldiers of the country can  
be congratulated on having so much said in  
their behalf, and so well said.

Whatever may be the outcome of the dis-  
cussion, the cause of the soldiers has been ad-  
vanced by it, and the country is more awake  
to the decency of doing justice to the men  
whose self-sacrifice saved the Nation's life  
and secured all the prosperity it now enjoys.

HE DID NOT GO TO RICHMOND.

Jeff Davis was wise enough not to pro-  
tract his journey to Richmond. Had he  
gone to the last Capital of the Confederacy  
his welcome would have been far from as  
tumultuous as it was in the first. The people  
of Richmond had too much opportunity to  
get acquainted with his disagreeable person-  
ality during the four years of his stay in  
their city to have either love or admiration  
for him. They remember, too, that when he  
had to abandon the city he ordered its de-  
struction by fire, not that it would accom-  
plish any military object, but simply out of  
spleen and malignancy. Also, at that criti-  
cal time, when every one was wild to secure  
some sort of transportation out of the city  
for himself and family, Davis took up a large  
portion of the train for the conveyance of  
his family carriage and other trumpery that  
was of very little value at that moment.  
This exhibition of selfishness and contempt  
for those whom he had lured to their ruin  
put the climax on his detestation by the peo-  
ple of the Virginia Capital.

NO "DISCONTENTED."

In praising Representative Hewitt for his  
spleen opposition to pensions, the New  
York Star takes occasion to say:

He has enough faith in the patriotism of the  
Union soldiers to believe that they are not beggars,  
and that they are not willing to impose unbearable  
burdens on the Government that they imperil  
their lives to save. The burden of taxation—a tax-  
ation that enhances the cost of every article used or con-  
sumed by the people—is already the prolific cause of a  
discontent that threatens the integrity of society and  
the permanence of Government. No patriotic soldier  
of the Union will desire, for selfish reasons, to wreck  
the Government that his valor helped to save.

This is sheer nonsense, and nonsense  
which we are astonished to see permitted to  
appear in the columns of such a paper as the  
Star.

Not for an instant is it true that the pay-  
ment of pensions has any connection with  
the burden of taxation, or enhances the cost  
of any necessary of life. To say to the con-  
trary is to show a willful ignorance of funda-  
mental facts.

Everybody knows that the money ex-  
pended for pensions is part of the proceeds  
of the internal tax on beer, whisky and  
tobacco, and of the customs duties on articles  
of luxury. These taxes "are not a prolific  
cause of discontent" to anybody but the  
distillers, brewers, tobacco dealers and others  
who want to grow richer even faster than they  
are doing now. Everybody else is well  
enough contented to have them pay even  
higher taxes than they do at present.

WHAT HE HOPES FOR.

One of the most dangerous utterances of  
Jeff Davis was his speech at Auburn, Ala.,  
where he was greeted by an enthusiastic  
audience, estimated by the Southern papers  
at 5,000. According to the report in the  
Atlanta Constitution he said:

You have heard of the Lost Cause. It is not  
lost. It is not dead, but sleeping. Truth can never die, and so cause can be lost  
the fair women of the land smile upon it.

This, Jeff Davis believes and hopes that  
he has left embers smoldering under the  
ashes of the past that will be uncovered  
some time and fanned into a flame which  
will devour the land anew. Davis always  
was a malignant scoundrel.

THE LOST CAUSE.

Jeff Davis glorifies the "Lost Cause."  
What was the Lost Cause?

It was a conspiracy to break up the coun-  
try, so as to strengthen and perpetuate the  
ownership of men by other men.

The attempt was headed by Mr. Davis,  
who expected to make more out of the suc-  
cess of the conspiracy than anybody else  
would.

The conspiracy was defeated—the country  
was not broken up, but made vastly stronger  
than it ever was, and human slavery was  
destroyed.

That is all there is of the Lost Cause—  
a twisp of treason and slavery.

In our reports of the proceedings of the  
Ex Encampment we omitted to state that  
the candidacy of Corporal James Tanner  
for the Commander-in-Chiefship was in-  
dorsed.

The best way to help the soldiers is to extend  
the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

COMMANDER BROWNE, of the Department  
of Ohio, closed a very successful adminis-  
tration with the 20th annual Encampment.  
Few Departments of the G.A.R. have been  
so fortunate as to have a Commander equal  
to Comrade Browne. He is able and ener-  
getic, was thoroughly in love with his work,  
had a good military record, and was a forcible  
and interesting speaker at every gathering  
at which he appeared.

We publish this week a very complete  
summary of information relative to getting  
to the National Encampment, which will be  
of use to those contemplating taking the  
journey.

The number of pension certificates issued  
during the week ending May 15, 1886, was  
as follows: Original, 847; increase, 877;  
re-issue, 44; restoration, 17; duplicate, 24;  
accrued, 24; Act of March 3, 1883, 2; Order  
April 3, 1884, 23; Act of March 3, 1885,  
0; total, 1,858.

Is there any of the opponents of pensions  
who would go out even once on a skirmish-  
line for the pitiful little \$2 or \$4 a month,  
which the average pensioner receives? We  
are sure there is not.

EX-GOV. L. H. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin,  
has many warm supporters for the Com-  
mander-in-Chiefship.

BILL NYE asks Jeff Davis "why, if there  
could be no nobler cause for which to die,  
he didn't remove his poison and die like a  
man?"

GEN. GRANT'S BOOK.

The first volume of Gen. Grant's Personal  
Memoirs is now for sale at this office at the same  
price the publishers—C. L. Webster & Co., New  
York—offer it.

TABLE OF PENSION RATES.

We have a carefully-prepared table of pen-  
sion rates compiled from official sources, which  
shows the exact rates for every grade of dis-  
ability. It is printed on heavy paper, and will  
be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

SOLDIERS IN CONGRESS.

GEN. JOHN H. KETCHAM.

Gen. Ketcham, who represents the Sixteenth  
New York District in Congress, was born at  
Dover near the end of the year 1832. He re-  
ceived an academic education and took for  
his first military step as a private in the  
10th New York Infantry, in 1854, and was promoted  
to the rank of Major in 1857, and to the State  
Senate of New York in 1869 and '71.

He was elected to the 15th New York District  
in 1870, and led his regiment into action at  
Gettysburg, where they saw their

first serious duty. Later the regiment went  
west to Chattanooga in Slocum's Corps, and  
then to the battle of Lookout Mountain in 1862.

In front of Savannah Gen. Ketcham was  
wounded by a sharpshooter just at the time  
his commission as Major-General expired.  
He was promoted to the rank of Major-General  
in 1864, and served in the 10th New York  
Infantry, which he led at the battle of  
Chancellorsville, and was promoted to the rank  
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